United Nations S/AC.50/2008/43

Security Council

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3 June 2008

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 30 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Singapore on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

In follow up to paragraph 13 of resolution 1803 (2008), requesting Member States to inform the Security Council of the steps they have taken to implement the provisions specified therein, I am pleased to submit the national report of Singapore on the implementation of the resolution (see annex).

(*Signed*) Vanu Gopala **Menon**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

08-36423 (E) 090608

Annex to the letter dated 30 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Singapore to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

Singapore has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) and is committed to the implementation of the provisions of its paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11. In this regard, Singapore has the relevant legislative framework that will enable Singapore to meet its obligations under resolution 1803 (2008), as has been the case for Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007). (For a detailed description of the legislation, please refer to the national report of Singapore on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1737 (2006) (S/AC.50/2007/45).)

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/44

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2008

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 30 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to transmit the report of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Committee on the measures taken with a view to implementing respective provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

08-36429 (E) 100608

Annex to the note verbale dated 30 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) on the measures taken with a view to implementing respective provisions of United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

The Republic of Azerbaijan attaches utmost importance to the prevention of use of its territory as a transit route for illicit trafficking of items and materials of proliferation concern. To this end, the Government of Azerbaijan has developed comprehensive national export control legislation in line with international standards, which covers export, import, re-export, re-import and transit of items of proliferation concern and dual-use goods.

Following the adoption of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), the Working Group of Governmental experts, which was established for the purpose of studying requirements of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2000) and 1747 (2007) and consisting of high-level experts from relevant State agencies of the Republic of Azerbaijan, held another meeting in order to discuss and elaborate guidelines and recommendations for the implementation of all provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 in the Republic of Azerbaijan.

On the basis of the Working Group's activity, the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Azerbaijan issued updated instructions to respective State agencies, including the National Bank of Azerbaijan, which controls activities of private banks in Azerbaijan, taking into account all requirements with a view to implementing respective provisions of the resolution.

It should be noted that implementation of provisions of Security Council resolution 1803, as well as international norms of non-proliferation, including combating illicit trafficking, cannot be provided for 20 per cent of Azerbaijan's internationally recognized territories currently occupied by neighbouring Armenia, as a consequence of which the Republic of Azerbaijan does not control 132 km of its south border.

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/45

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 June 2008
English
Original: Spanish

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 27 May 2008 from the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I am pleased to refer to your note SCA./4/08(2) of 27 March 2008 concerning the submission of reports to the Committee on sanctions against the Islamic Republic of Iran, pursuant to resolution 1803 (2008), in particular paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

In that connection, I enclose herewith the report of the Government of Mexico, pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).

(*Signed*) Claude **Heller**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations

08-36435 (E) 110608 110608

Annex

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Report submitted by Mexico pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1737 (2008)

In accordance with paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), States are required to report to the Committee on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs *3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11* of that resolution, relating to the *Islamic Republic of Iran*.

In that connection, the Government of Mexico wishes to state the following:

With regard to compliance with and implementation of the measures laid down by resolution 1803, particularly *paragraphs 3 and 5* concerning restrictions on entry into or transit through the territories of Member States of individuals linked to nuclear activities, the Security Council decision that all Member States should inform the Committee of the movements of the individuals listed in the annexes to that resolution, and the requirement that Member States should report on the steps taken to implement the resolution, Mexico maintains in the migration alert system of the National Institute of Migration the names of the individuals listed in the annexes to the resolution; however, so far no individual or entity included therein has been identified. The Institute's immigration and border control services have also been reminded to report any relevant information.

Furthermore, any Iranian national who seeks to enter Mexican territory or to regularize his or her status there shall be processed in accordance with existing bilateral agreements.

Concerning *paragraphs 7 and 9*, the regulatory authorities of the Mexican financial system have been informed of the content of those paragraphs, which relate to the freezing of funds, other financial assets and economic resources within the national territory that are owned by the persons and entities listed in the annexes to the resolution, except where they serve humanitarian and developmental purposes; those belonging to any individual or entity acting on their behalf or at their direction and to persons and entities determined by the Security Council or the Committee to have assisted designated persons or entities in evading the sanctions laid down in Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008), and the requirement that they should not enter into new commitments such as providing financial support with public resources for trade with the Islamic Republic of Iran or the granting of export credits, guarantees or insurance coverage to Iranian nationals and commercial entities.

No funds or other financial assets or economic resources relating to involvement in nuclear programmes or in programmes relating to weapons of mass destruction carried out by the Islamic Republic of Iran have been identified in Mexico.

As regards *paragraph 8*, Mexico does not supply, sell or transfer weapons or related material originating in the Islamic Republic of Iran. Furthermore, Mexico

has no record of applications to import and/or export material, equipment, goods and technologies originating from or intended for the Islamic Republic of Iran.

As for *paragraph 10*, concerning avoidance of activities of financial institutions located in the territory of States linked with all banks domiciled in the Islamic Republic of Iran, this provision has been brought to the attention of the regulatory authorities of the Mexican financial system.

In accordance with *paragraph 11*, concerning inspections, at airports and seaports, of cargoes to and from Iran of aircraft and vessels owned or operated by *Iran Air Cargo and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line*, provided there are reasonable grounds to believe that they are transporting goods prohibited under resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008), Mexico has brought this Security Council provision to the attention of the customs, national security, communications and transport authorities so that they should take appropriate measures.

In pursuance of resolution 1803 (2008), the relevant agencies of the federal executive branch have been notified of the measures that the Security Council has imposed against the Islamic Republic of Iran on account of its nuclear programme.

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/46

Security Council

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3 June 2008
English
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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 29 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 13 of resolution 1803 (2008) of 3 March 2008, has the honour to transmit herewith the national report of Spain on implementation of the measures envisaged in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of that resolution (see annex).

08-36441 (E) 110608 120608

Annex to the note verbale dated 29 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Spain to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of Spain on implementation of the measures envisaged in Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

Madrid, 30 April 2008

Paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), adopted on 3 March 2008, calls upon all Member States to report to the Security Council within 60 days on the steps they have taken to implement the measures envisaged in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the resolution.

This report summarizes the steps taken by Spain to comply with its obligations under the resolution, steps which also reflect Spain's commitment to the United Nations and to the multilateral non-proliferation regime. Spain considers that effective multilateralism, based on the political will of Governments aware of the risk of proliferation, is a vital tool for achieving international peace and security.

Steps taken to implement the provisions of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of resolution 1803 (2008):

- Council Regulation (EC) 423/2007, as amended by Commission Regulation (EC) 116/2008, concerning restrictive measures against Iran, which incorporated the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) into European Union law, already banned the export of the dual-use items referred to in resolution 1803 (2008).

- The Council of the European Union adopted on 23 April 2007 Common Position 2007/246/CFSP amending Common Position 2007/140/CFSP concerning restrictive measures against Iran. The amendment extended the freezing of all funds and economic resources of the persons and entities listed in resolution 1737 (2006) to those designated by resolution 1747 (2007) and provided for the application of national law until the measures provided for in resolution 1803 (2008) have been incorporated into European Union law.

- Royal Decree 1782/2004, of 30 July 2004, approving the regulations for the control of external trade in defence materials, other materials and dual-use items and technologies, establishes mandatory control of export and brokerage transactions and the provision of technical assistance in connection with the items listed in article 8 thereof, among other operations. These regulations are applicable throughout the national territory and require authorization for the transactions indicated that covers, inter alia, the uplifting of items from bonded areas and warehouses and customs formalities. In addition, the Council of the European Union adopted the aforementioned Common Position 2007/246/CFSP on 23 April 2007 and imposed an embargo on arms and related materiel, including their export and customs warehousing, to be implemented through comprehensive and targeted inspections.

- The financial and customs authorities have also introduced the monitoring measures required to comply with the restrictions provided for in paragraphs 9, 10 and 11.

Annex to the note verbale dated 29 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report on the steps taken by Italy to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

Italy has the honour to provide the Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution 1803 (2008), with information on the implementation of paragraphs 3, 5, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Security Council resolution 1803, adopted on March 3, 2008.

As a European Union member state, Italy would like to recall that the approval of resolution 1803 has already given rise to European measures in respect of certain provisions.

The EU Commission approved on March 11, 2008, Regulation 219/2008. It entered into force on March 13, 2008. EU Commission Regulation 219/2008 has amended Annex IV of EU Council Regulation 423/2007, updating the lists of persons and entities whose assets are to be frozen in accordance with Security Council resolutions.

The present report will highlight additional national steps taken by the Italian Government to implement Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).

All the ministries and government departments involved were immediately informed about the provisions of resolution 1803. They, in turn, alerted their regional and provincial offices and instructed them to enforce the new rules at the local level. In particular:

Paragraphs 3 and 5: an efficient monitoring system to prevent entry into or transit through Italy was put in place after the adoption of resolutions 1737 and 1747. The visa system's database was immediately updated after the adoption of resolution 1803 and the usual procedure remains in place. Visas being compulsory for all Iranian nationals, any individual listed in Annex I and II to Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) would be flagged.

Paragraph 8: The departments in charge of customs controls and those responsible for dual-use export licences have taken all necessary steps to remind shipping agents and airline operators of the embargo on transporting certain items to Iran and have notified the updated lists of banned items. The effective monitoring system set up after the adoption of resolutions 1737 and 1747 has been extended to resolution 1803.

Paragraph 9: Public financial support for trade with Iran was already drastically reduced after resolutions 1737 and 1747 were adopted and, to a large extent, even before. No new export credits guarantees and insurances have been provided for Iran in the past few months. Consequently, outstanding amounts are steadily being reduced. Resolution 1803 simply confirms establish Italian Government policy.

Paragraph 10: The Bank of Italy has issued further instructions to all banks and financial entities to remain particularly vigilant in their transactions with all Iranian banks, in particular Bank Melli and Bank Saderat (neither bank has branches in Italy). The Bank of Italy has specifically called for reinforced "customer due

diligence" in any transaction involving Iran. Bank Sepah remains under provisional administration under the strict supervision of government-appointed administrators.

Paragraph 11: The Italian Customs Agency, immediately notified of resolution 1803, is taking all necessary steps to set up an efficient monitoring system for Iran Air Cargo and Islamic Republic Shipping Line vessels.

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Security Council

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4 June 2008

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 29 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to enclose herewith the country report of Viet Nam on the implementation of resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

08-36988 (E) 120608

Annex to note verbale dated 29 May 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Viet Nam to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

Pursuant to paragraph 13 of United Nations Security Council (UNSC) resolution 1803 (2008), Viet Nam hereby offers its country report to the Security Council on the current legal system of Viet Nam as well as measures that Viet Nam takes to implement resolution 1803 (2008) as follows:

Viet Nam stands consistent against the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, and strives towards their complete elimination. Viet Nam, at the same time, supports the right of nations to develop nuclear energy and technologies for peaceful purposes. Consistent with this position and as a responsible member of the United Nations, Viet Nam has implemented, in a serious manner, UNSC resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) and continues to implement these together with recently adopted resolution 1803 (2008).

Shortly after the Security Council adopted resolution 1803 (2008), the Prime Minister of Viet Nam, in official document No. 298/298/VPCP-QHQT dated 2 April 2008, instructed relevant Ministries and agencies to take appropriate steps to implement the resolution. Pursuant to the Prime Minister's instructions, the Ministries and agencies designated their respective focal points and have taken necessary measures within their mandate to implement resolution 1803 (2008).

1. In relation to entry and exit (paragraphs 3, 5)

In the Ordinance on Entry, Exit and Residence of Foreigners in Viet Nam No. 24/1999/PL-UBTVQH10 of 28 April 2000 (hereinafter, the Ordinance), Article 1(2) reads "Foreigners entering, departing, transiting or residing in Viet Nam must abide by Vietnamese laws and respect the traditions, custom and practices of the Vietnamese people. It is strictly prohibited to take advantage of the entry, exit, transit and residence in Viet Nam to violate the law."; Article 1(3) further reads "In case of international conventions or treaties that Viet Nam is adhered to otherwise stipulate in regard to the entry, exit, transit and residence of foreigners in Viet Nam, the provisions of such international conventions or treaties shall prevail". Besides, Article 4 of the Ordinance makes it clear that "foreigners entering or exiting Viet Nam must hold passports or alternative travel documents (hereinafter referred to as passport) with a valid visa issued by an authorized Vietnamese agency, except for cases wherein a visa is not required". Article 19 of the Ordinance also stipulates that "the Ministry of Public Security has the responsibility before the Government to lead the State managerial activities on entry, exit and residence of foreigners in Viet Nam".

Apart from the Ordinance of 2000, there are also Decree No. 21/2001/ND-CP on the detailed implementation of the Ordinance of 2000 and Decree No. 32/2005/ND-CP of 11 March 2005 of the Government, stipulating the Regulations for Land Border Gates and the exit and entry, transit, import and export through the border gates of people, vehicles and goods, in order to manage and protect sovereignty and national border security. Article 15 of this Decree strictly

prohibits all false passports and travel documents; organization, guiding and transportation of people for illegal migration purposes at border gates.

With regard to the airspace, the Government issued Decree No. 25/2000/ND-CP dated 1 August on the control of civil aviation activities by both Vietnamese and foreign civil aircrafts over the airspace of Viet Nam and along the notified air routes under Viet Nam's control.

As regard to the national waters, the Ordinance on Marine Police of Viet Nam No. 04/1998/PL-UBVQ1110, dated 25 March 1998, stipulates that the Vietnamese Marine Police is the designated force of the State to conduct State management and maintain law and order as well as the adherence to Vietnamese laws and other related international treaties and conventions that Viet Nam is a party to regarding Vietnamese waters and the continental shelf.

These are the legal basis for Vietnamese relevant authorities to tightly control the entry and exit of travellers at its border gates.

2. In relation to the freezing of funds, financial assets and economic resources (paragraph 7)

The legal base for Viet Nam to implement paragraph 7 of resolution 1803 (2008) is composed of the following documents: the 1997 Law on State Bank (modified in 2003); the 1997 Law on Credit Institutions (modified in 2004); the 2005 Ordinance on Foreign Exchange; Decree No. 202/2004/ND-CP dated 10 December 2004, by the Government on Administrative Penalties in monetary field and banking operations; Decree No. 64/2001/ND-CP dated 20 September 2001 by the Government, on payments through payment service organizations; Decree No. 74/2005/ND-CP dated 7 June 2005, by the Government on prevention and combat money-laundering; Decree No. 48/2001/ND-CP by the Government on the Operation of the People's Credit Funds; and Decree No. 69/2005/ND-CP dated 26 May 2005 by the Government on the Amendments of Decree No. 48.

In particular, Decree No. 74/2005/ND-CP dated 7 June 2005 by the Government stipulates measures to address money-laundering in Viet Nam in monetary or asset transactions, including the responsibilities of individuals and agencies in preventing and countering money-laundering as well as international cooperation in this field. In accordance with the Decree, an Anti-Money Laundering Information Centre (AMLIC) administered by the State Bank is set up to receive information on illegal transactions or transactions of illegal origins. Financial institutions and non-banking intermediary stakeholders, such as lawyers and accountants are obliged to report suspicious transactions. The State Bank of Viet Nam is assigned as the lead State monitoring authority and has to report periodically to the Government. The Ministry of Public Security is the lead authority in handling money-laundering rated crimes, including investigation of money-laundering cases. Other ministries and agencies have the duty to coordinate with these two authorities to implement the Decree. The Decree also elaborates provisional measures that might be taken in the process of preventing and combating money-laundering such as: (i) not to effect transactions; (ii) to block accounts; (iii) to seal up or seize property; (iv) to seize violators; (v) other preventive measures provided for by law.

3. In relation to the supply, sale and transfer of items referred to in paragraph 8 of the resolution

In Viet Nam, all weapons and armaments are under the strict and sole control of the State and individuals are prohibited from possessing and using weapons. Weapons and related materials are considered special goods that are prohibited from production, stockpiling, transporting and trading. Apart from the laws and regulations applied generally on all weapons, Viet Nam also promulgated additional regulations for the control of weapons of mass destruction and related materials.

Articles 230, 232, 234, 236, 237, 238 and 239 of the Criminal Code of 1999 set out the detailed punishment frameworks for offence on illegally producing, stockpiling, transporting, using, trading in and appropriating military weapons and technical equipments; offence on breaching regulations on management of weapons, explosives and supporting equipment; offence on illegally producing, stockpiling, transporting, using, trading in and appropriating radioactive substances; offence on breaching regulations on radioactive substances management; offence on illegally producing, stockpiling, transporting, using or trading in inflammables, toxins; and offence on breaching regulations on the management of inflammables, toxins.

Since 1996, Viet Nam has promulgated the Ordinance on Radiation Safety and Control, which clearly provides that all activities relating to radioactive substances, whether conducted by the State or individuals including the possession, use, production, import-export and transportation of radioactive sources and nuclear materials must acquire the permission and abide by the control of the Ministry of Science and Technology. On 16 July 1998, the Government of Viet Nam further promulgated Decree No. 50/1998/ND-CP guiding the detailed implementation of the Ordinance.

Since the year 2000, in order to enhance and further improve the system of and measures for management and control, the Viet Nam Atomic Energy Agency, in collaboration with the Nuclear and Radiation Safety Bureau (now known as the Department of Radiation and Nuclear Control and Safety), has designed and implemented the National Nuclear and Radiation Safety Action Plan. The key components of the action plan include: further improving the basic legal system relating to radioactive safety and control, promulgating a Government decree on the implementation of the Ordinance on Radiation Safety and Control and the Decree on Administrative Punishments for Violations in Radiation Safety and Control, as well as a number of other related circulars, directives and standards; improvement of the State managerial system for radiation safety and control from the Centre to the localities while at the same time conducting licensing and inspection works for radioactive establishments in the country. In 2006, Viet Nam enacted a number of legal instruments relating to radiation safety and control, namely Circular No. 05/2006/TT-BKHCN on guiding declaration and licensing procedures for radiation-related activities; Circular No. 10/2006/TT-BKHCN on guiding specialized supervision work for radiation safety and control; Directive No. 13/2006/CT-BKHCN on strengthening control work of radiation safety and security, and Decree No. 51/2006/ND-CP dated 19 May 2006 on punishment for administrative violations in radiation safety and control. A draft Law on Atomic Energy is under consideration by the National Assembly and is expected to be adopted in 2008. The main thrust of the draft law is to regulate measures to ensure the safety of all nuclear-related activities and that all these activities are for peaceful

purposes. It also strictly prohibits the use of nuclear energy for other purposes that may encroach upon State sovereignty, infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of organizations and individuals or harm humans and the environment.

With regard to chemicals, the Ministry of Industry is the State monitoring authority. On 3 August 2005, the Government of Viet Nam promulgated Decree No. 100/2005/ND-CP on the implementation of the Convention on Chemical Weapons, which gives out strict regulations for the transfer of chemicals. On 20 November 2007, the National Assembly of Viet Nam adopted the Law on Chemicals, which designated the Ministry of Industry and Commerce as the Government agency having managerial responsibility for activities relating to chemicals.

On 26 August 2005, the Prime Minister issued Decision No. 212/2005/QD-TTg promulgating the Regulation on Bio-safety Control over Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) and GMO-based products. The Regulation provides for State management over bio-safety in the following activities: scientific research, technological invention, testing; production, trading and use; import, export, storage and transportation; risk assessment and management, bio-safety licensing for GMO and GMO-based products in order to protect human health, the environment and biodiversity.

Article 15 of Decree No. 32/2005/ND-CP of the Government sets out the Regulations on Land Border Gates and prohibits "smuggling and transporting or illegal using goods, currencies, weapons of various types, explosives, inflammables, toxins, radioactive substances, narcotics and other goods banned from import and export by the State" at the border gates.

Article 242 of the 2005 Trade Law clearly stipulates that "All goods of foreign organizations and individuals are permitted to transit through the territory of Viet Nam and only need to complete customs procedures at the entry and exit customs points in accordance with the laws except in the following cases: Goods that are weapons, ammunition, explosives and other highly dangerous goods unless having the permission of the Prime Minister" ... According to Annex 01 attached to Decree No. 12/2006/ND-CP issued on 23 January 2006 by the Government on the Regulations for Implementation of the Trade Law regarding international trading of goods and activities of dealers working in the field of buying, selling, processing and transiting goods with foreign countries, "weapons, ammunition, explosives (except for industrial explosives), military equipment and technology" fall into the list of prohibited goods for export.

In regard to the temporary import for re-export, regulations for business in the form of temporary import for re-export and transit shipment stipulate that the temporary import for re-export and transit shipment of prohibited goods must have the permission of the Ministry of Trade.

Article 159 of Viet Nam Civil Aviation Law of 2006 stipulates that "Air transportation of weapons, war devices and nuclear waste is prohibited in the territory of Viet Nam except the special cases with the permission of competent authorities. This regulation is also applied to chartered aircraft."

Regarding the trans-shipment goods, the Interdisciplinary Circular No. 08/2004/TTLT-BTM-BTC-BGTVT issued by the Ministries of Trade, Finance and Transport on 17 December 2004 on the instruction of container trans-shipment

services at Viet Nam's seaports specify the prohibited goods in trans-shipment as follows: weapons, ammunition, explosives and military equipment; atomic waste and toxic substances in the Prohibited Toxic Chemicals List as stipulated by the Vietnamese laws.

Viet Nam Customs Authority have been and will be undertaking the following measures:

- Cooperate with the other countries' customs and relevant international organizations on the transportation of prohibited and smuggled goods across borders.
- Conduct capacity-building and customs modernization projects and provide border gates with advanced equipments to enhance the goods supervision across national borders.
- Formulate and upkeep the control measures for cross-border goods in a proper and effective manner; assure law enforcement to detect and prevent the illegal transportation of smuggled and prohibited goods, weapons, explosives and other hazardous substances.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
10 June 2008

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 4 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to respond to the note by the United Nations Secretariat dated 27 March 2008, by furnishing a copy of the national report of the Government of India on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), in keeping with the requirement for Member States to file such reports under paragraph 13 of the said resolution (see annex).

(*Signed*) Nirupam **Sen**

08-37464 (E) 120608

Annex to the letter dated 4 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

The Government of India has taken note of the adoption of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) and is committed to fulfilling its obligations arising from paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of this resolution, in accordance with relevant domestic laws, regulations and administrative procedures. All concerned authorities and agencies of the Government have been advised appropriately regarding fulfilment of these obligations.

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/50

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2008

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 9 October 2007 from the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Kyrgyz Republic to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to inform on the steps taken by the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic to implement the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007) (as follows).

Kyrgyzstan consistently devotes particular attention to ensuring that the Security Council resolutions are implemented, and adheres strictly to their provisions.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic promptly informed all the appropriate national executive bodies on the certain additional measures imposed relating to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and national authorities will be guided in accordance with the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

The Kyrgyz Republic intends to continue its close collaboration with the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), with the aim of fulfilling the requirements of the above-mentioned resolutions.

08-38771 (E) 180608

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/51

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2008
English
Original: Arabic

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to transmit herewith the national report of Libya on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

08-38765 (E) 180608 180608

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2008 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

National report of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya submitted to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

The Government of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya has been informed that the Security Council, acting under Article 41 of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, had adopted resolution 1803 (2008).

The Government has circulated an instruction to all relevant authorities in the Jamahiriya informing them of the adoption of the resolution and requesting that they comply fully with its provisions.

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/52

Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2008

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 12 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit the report of Romania to the Committee on the measures taken with a view to implementing respective provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

Annex to the note verbale dated 12 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Romania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report on the steps taken by Romania to implement United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

In paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), adopted on 3 March 2008, the Security Council "calls upon all States to report to the Committee within 60 days of the adoption of this resolution on the steps they have taken with a view to implementing effectively paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11" of the resolution.

As a European Union (EU) member State, Romania implements Security Council resolutions both through national measures and through Community legislation. At present, Romania is working with its EU partners to establish a robust EU-level implementation of resolution 1803 (2008), in addition to Commission Regulation 219/2008 of 11 March 2008.

National measures

1. General remarks. National monitoring mechanism

Resolution 1803 2008) was published in the Official Journal of Romania (No. 285 of 11 April 2008, Part I), by order of the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs instructed, according to its competence under Law 206/2005 on the implementation of certain international sanctions, all the competent Romanian authorities with attributions in the field on the adoption of the resolution with a view to adopting appropriate implementation measures that fall within their responsibilities.

2. Specific measures

1. Travel restrictions — Paragraphs 3 and 5

(a) Romania applies a full travel ban on the individuals designated in the annex to resolution 1737 (2006) and annex I to resolution 1747 (2007), as required by EU Common Position 2007/140/CFSP, amended by EU Common Position 2007/246/CFSP. Romania is therefore already applying the full travel ban on the individuals listed in annex II to resolution 1803 (2008), since the entry into force of CP 2007/140/CFSP and CP 2007/246/CFSP, respectively.

(b) According to article 4 (1) (b) of the EU Common Position 2007/140/CFSP, the European Union has decided, as additional autonomous measures to extend the travel ban to other persons not designated in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and listed in annex II of CP 2007/140/CFSP, as amended by CP 2007/246/CFSP.

Nine of these persons are designated also under paragraph 3 of resolution 1803 (2008) (annex I, positions 1, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12 of the resolution), as subject to the obligation of States to exercise vigilance and restraint regarding their entry into or by transit through their territories.

Consequently, *de lege lata*, Romania exercises vigilance and restraint regarding the entry or transit through its territory of only four individuals designated in annex I to resolution 1803 (2008) (positions 3, 6, 10 and 13 of annex I) and a full travel ban on the other listed persons in annex I to the resolution.

(c) The Romanian Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform has instituted an alert regarding the entry or transit through the country for listed individuals and to exercise vigilance and restraint in specified cases, respectively. The Romanian Office for Immigration included listed individuals in the computerized management system for foreigners. The Romanian Border Police has instituted border alerts against designated persons. The Romanian Secret Service has also instituted an alert regarding travel restrictions.

2. Freezing of assets — Paragraph 7

(a) Freezing of funds and economic resources belonging to individuals and entities covered by the criteria set out in resolution 1803 (2008) takes place on the basis of EU Commission Regulation No. 219/2008, amending Council Regulation No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran, directly applicable in Romania.

(b) To implement these restrictive measures, the National Bank of Romania has duly informed the financial institutions of their obligations according to the provisions of resolution 1803 (2008) and Commission Regulation 219/2008. The Romanian National Securities Commission (CNVM), the autonomous administrative authority responsible for the regulation and survey of financial markets, publicized relevant information on financial sanctions on their website through an alert system. CNVM undertook to prevent the issuance of any authorization to the entities under its surveillance, which may be contrary to resolution 1803 (2008), by instituting an obligation for its subjects to notify CNVM on any possible suspect transactions. Therefore, financial institutions will be able to freeze relevant accounts of listed persons and entities to ensure compliance with the obligations set out in resolutions 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007) and 1803 (2008) and EU legislation.

3. Embargo on items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the Iranian nuclear and missile programmes — Paragraph 8

(a) Romanian authorities have been conducting activities aimed at preventing the direct or indirect supply, sale or transfer to, or for use in or benefit of, Iran of all items, materials, equipment, goods and technology which could contribute to the Iranian nuclear and missile programmes, as stipulated in resolution 1803 (2008) and relevant EU legislation. The Romanian authorities involved in implementing this restriction are the National Agency for Export Controls (ANCEX), as the coordinating authority for the enforcement of Government policy on export control of military and dual-use goods and technologies, the Ministry of Interior and Administrative Reform, the National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities (CNCAN) and the Customs Authority.

(b) The National Commission for the Control of Nuclear Activities (CNCAN) is the national nuclear regulatory authority and the focal point for safeguards, physical protection of nuclear and radiological materials and installations, prevention and combating the illicit trafficking of nuclear and

radioactive materials and radiological emergencies. Through specific regulations issued by CNCAN, the import/export of nuclear materials of nuclear interest and of other equipment pertinent to the proliferation of nuclear weapons is strictly controlled and carried out with countries that have ratified the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the IAEA Safeguards Agreement and its Additional Protocol. Also, all requests for dual-use products, as controlled by the NSG group, need an authorization from CNCAN, prior to obtaining the export licence from ANCEX.

(c) As part of its awareness programme, with respect to the legal provisions (United Nations resolutions establishing sanctions against Iran, CE Regulation 423/2007 and Commission Regulation 116/2008 on restrictive measures against Iran), ANCEX organized several workshops and seminars directed to specific Romanian exporters (machine-tool producers, nuclear industry and related activities, chemicals), providing an informal expert-to-expert environment, in order to encourage new developments and approaches regarding the assurances for safe transfers, and to provide feedback and new entries to the EU export control lists. Similar discussions were conducted with the academic community in order to keep control of transfers of either technology or know-how by intangible means (ITT). During the workshops and seminars, the representatives of industry and government shared their expertise and learned from each other in order to improve export control practices and procedures, aiming to make legitimate transactions faster, more transparent, efficient and secure.

Equally, Iran was included as a sensitive destination on the agenda of the enforcement training programmes organized by ANCEX, whereby customs and Border Police officers were familiarized with the procedure for technical expertise for exported goods provided by ANCEX upon request of exporters in order to secure customs clearance. Concretely, the exporter has to fill in a consultancy form that is processed by ANCEX, based on the technical data provided. The applicant will receive via fax the verdict of the technical assessment.

Furthermore, ANCEX has carried out custom controls monitoring the enforcement of resolution 1803 (2008). Monitoring has included both listed and non-listed dual-use items subject to the "catch-all" procedure. With respect of the latter, ANCEX has initiated discussion to create an ad hoc working group whose task would be the assessment of the risks associated with the export of non-listed dual-use items to countries subject to international sanctions.

(d) The National Customs Authority has also instituted an alert as regards the implementation of sanctions. Equally, the Romanian Secret Service is alert to preventing/countering any intention or action to break the embargo on dual-use items.

4. Vigilance in entering into new commitments for public provided financial support for trade with Iran — Paragraph 9

(a) As of 23 April 2007, Romania has endeavoured not to enter into new commitments for grants, financial assistance and concessional loans to the Government of Iran, including through its participation in international financial institutions, except for humanitarian and developmental purposes, according to article 1 (2) of the EU Common Position 2007/246/CFSP of 23 April 2007.

(b) The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) is the Romanian enforcement authority for the sanctions referred to in paragraph 9 of the resolution. MEF coordinates the Interministerial Committee for Financing, Guarantee and Insurance, which analyses and approves the financing, guarantee and insurance operations undertaken by EximBank Romania[1] on behalf of the State.

5. Vigilance over the activities of financial institutions with all banks domiciled in Iran, in particular with Bank Melli and Bank Saderat — Paragraph 10

The National Bank of Romania duly informed the financial institutions of their obligations, according to the provisions of paragraph 10 of the resolution.

6. Inspection of cargoes of aircraft and vessels, operated by Iran Air Cargo and Islamic Republic of Iran Shipping Line, in accordance with national and international law — Paragraph 11

The Ministry of Transportation informed the competent authorities under its supervision about the new sanctions adopted under resolution 1803 (2008), in order to take the necessary measures to prevent their breach by transport operators.

[1] EximBank Romania addresses exporters, SMEs and companies running projects in priority fields for Romania's economy by means of financing and providing guarantees and insurances.

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Security Council

Distr.: General
16 June 2008
English
Original: Russian

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 11 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) and has the honour to inform the Committee of the steps taken by the Government of Kyrgyzstan to implement the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

08-38809 (E) 190608 200608

Annex to the note verbale dated 11 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The list of individuals and entities contained in annexes I, II and III to Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) has been incorporated in the database of the Kyrgyz Republic's State committee on national security.

The State customs committee has sent a directive to all the customs bodies of the Kyrgyz Republic to comply strictly with the provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) on halting the customs processing of individuals and entities of the Islamic Republic of Iran listed in the annex to Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) and to report to it every such incident of foreign economic activity.

The State customs committee is currently taking action to identify individuals listed in Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) who have engaged in economic activity in the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The border service of the Kyrgyz Republic has placed controls on the entry into and transit through the territory of the Kyrgyz Republic of nationals of the Islamic Republic of Iran listed in annex I to Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).

The national bank of the Kyrgyz Republic has sent a letter to all commercial banks and to financial and credit institutions regarding the need to exercise vigilance in respect of business dealings with all banks domiciled in the territory of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The comprehensive inspections of banks conducted by the national bank of the Kyrgyz Republic will include verification of issues relating to a bank's relations with possible partners from the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade, as the body which has authority in the area of export control, exercises control over the circulation of materials through the issuance of export-import licences.

In addition, in order to ensure State control of the fulfilment of safeguard obligations by participants in foreign economic activity, the Ministry carries out registration, control and verification of the use of the licences issued and of other documents associated with the passage of controlled products across the border of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Furthermore, all the items, materials, equipment, goods and technology listed in the International Atomic Energy Agency information circulars in documents S/2006/814 and S/2006/815 which, in accordance with the Security Council resolution, may not be supplied to the Islamic Republic of Iran, are included in the lists of materials, equipment and technology in respect of which, under the legislation of the Kyrgyz Republic, an authorization procedure for carrying out foreign economic transactions is applicable.

No goods which could be used in programmes involving weapons development have been delivered from the territory of Kyrgyzstan to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Henceforth, when considering applications for authorization documents for the export, re-export and transit of specific products, the Ministry of Economic Development and Trade will take into account the provisions of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008).

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/54

Security Council

Distr.: General
27 June 2008

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 20 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Slovenia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit herewith the report of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (see annex).

08-40428 (E) 010708

Annex to the note verbale dated 20 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Republic of Slovenia on the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008)

1. In accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) (hereinafter: the resolution), United Nations Member States have to report to the Security Council Committee established under resolution 1737 (2006) on steps they have taken with a view to implementing paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of resolution 1803 (2008).

2. As an EU member State and on the basis of EU legal instruments, Slovenia has adopted relevant national legal measures for the implementation of resolutions 1737 (2006) and 1747 (2007), which have been upgraded by resolution 1803 (2008). In accordance with the Restrictive Measures Act, whereby restrictive measures are introduced or implemented in line with legal instruments and decisions adopted within the framework of international organizations (Ur.l RS, No. 127/2006), Slovenia has adopted the Decree on restrictive measures against Iran and implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 of 19 April 2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran (Ur.l RS, No. 94/2007).

3. As a country presently presiding over the EU Council, Slovenia has been making efforts towards the adoption of legal instruments for the implementation of the relevant part of resolution 1803 (2008).

4. In terms of paragraph 7 of the resolution, the European Community has already updated the list of persons to whom the freezing of funds applies under paragraphs 12-15 of resolution 1737 (2006), by adopting commission Regulation (EC) No. 219/2008 of 11 March 2008 amending Council Regulation (EC) No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against Iran. The Regulation is binding and directly applicable in Slovenia.

5. Relevant Slovenian institutions will consider with due attention any potential new transactions related to public provided financial support for trade with Iran, including export credits, guarantees and insurance, in compliance with paragraph 9 of the resolution. They will also closely follow potential activities of financial institutions with banks domiciled in Iran, in terms of paragraph 10 of the resolution. Furthermore they may carry out inspections in accordance with national legislation and international law, in terms of paragraph 11 of the resolution.

United Nations S/AC.50/2008/55

Security Council

Distr.: General
3 July 2008

Original: English

Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Note verbale dated 30 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Lithuania to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006), and has the honour to submit the report of Lithuania on the implementation of resolution 1803 (2008), in accordance with paragraph 13 of that resolution (see annex).

08-41164 (E) 210708

Annex to the note verbale dated 30 June 2008 from the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Report on the implementation of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) by Lithuania

Pursuant to paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008), Lithuania submits to the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006) the following information concerning the steps taken by the European Union and nationally by Lithuania with a view to implementing effectively the relevant provisions of that resolution.

As stated in its previous reports to the Committee, Lithuania, as a State member of the European Union, implements the provisions of Security Council resolutions through European Union Common Positions and Regulations. The European Community Regulations are binding and directly applicable in Lithuania.

On 28 January 2008, the Commission of the European Union adopted Regulation (EC) No. 116/2008 renewing lists of controlled items, materials, equipment, goods and technologies. On 11 March 2008, the European Commission adopted Regulation (EC) No. 219/2008, amending Council Regulation No. 423/2007 concerning restrictive measures against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Regulation No. 219/2008 provides that the freezing of funds and economic resources shall be applied to persons and entities listed in annexes I and III of resolution 1803 (2008).

At the national level, following the adoption of resolution 1803 (2008), competent Lithuanian authorities, as in previous times, have been immediately informed about restrictive measures imposed by the United Nations Security Council in order to exercise appropriate vigilance towards the Islamic Republic of Iran. The information of imposed sanctions has been uploaded on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

On 16 May 2008, the Government of the Republic of Lithuania adopted resolution No. 472 on the implementation of political sanctions, setting up new provisions, according to which the resolutions of the Security Council imposing restrictions on the entry and transit of designated persons are directly implemented in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania by the Migration Department under the Ministry of the Interior upon the notification of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

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Security Council

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15 July 2008

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1737 (2006)

Letter dated 14 July 2008 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

I have the honour to refer to your letter regarding the implementation of paragraph 13 of Security Council resolution 1803 (2008) concerning Iran's nuclear programme.

The competent authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have informed us that the Government has been informed of paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of resolution 1803 (2008), all ministries and other Government authorities have been informed of the resolution, and all concerned Government entities have been directed to take the measures necessary to implement the resolution.

(*Signed*) Abdullatif H. **Sallam**
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

08-42375 (E) 210708